

## HANNIBAL JOURNAL.

C. C. CLARK, Editor and Proprietor.

HANNIBAL.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1852.

For President.

WINFIELD SCOTT,  
For Vice President,  
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

W. A. SWYNNER,

General Newspaper and Advertising Agent, corner of Second and Chestnut streets, (over the Post Office), St. Louis, Mo.

JAMES CURTIS,  
of the St. Louis Evening Dispatch.

We are authorized to announce A. CURTIS as a candidate for MARSHAL—election in November.

Mr. Editor:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your paper of the 7th inst.

Having seen in your paper a call on me by "Many Voters," to become a candidate for the office of MARSHAL for the City of Hannibal, at the ensuing November election, I can but feel myself flattered by such a mark of their high regard for me. I can only say in reply, that as it is the wish of many of my friends that I should accept the call, I also, pleasing myself, I elected, to accept them to the best of my ability.

I am, Very Respectfully,  
Your Obedient Servant,  
HARVEY JORDAN.

August 25, 1852.

We are authorized to announce L. L. HAWKINS as a candidate for CIRCUIT ATTORNEY—election in November.

Mr. Editor:—You will please announce my name as a candidate for re-election to the office of City MARSHAL, at the ensuing City Election.

B. M. HAWKINS.

JACKSON RESOLUTIONS.

In a late number of the Hannibal Journal, we perceive that paper takes strong ground against the repeal of these famous resolutions, by the present Legislature. During the canvass, before the late election, this question was raised in almost every county in the State, and the Whigs, everywhere, with few exceptions, as they have done heretofore, declared against the resolutions, and avowed their intention to vote for the repeal, if that question should be introduced. It is also well known that, at the session of the Legislature at which they were passed, the Whigs, with but two exceptions, opposed them. It is also equally well known that the Whigs, as a body, have always opposed most of the principles involved in them, whilst they contain some doctrines that no party objects to.

At present it is not a matter of so much consequence whether they are repealed or not, as the State, and especially the Whigs of the State, were set right during the last Legislature by the series of resolutions introduced by Mr. Crockett, and which were adopted by almost a unanimous vote. These resolutions declare the true doctrine on the subject embraced, and being adopted on the subject, the repeal of the resolutions, after the Nashville Convention was held, and the true objects intended to be accomplished by that Convention and by the Jackson Resolutions, were fully developed and understood, they have unanimously been regarded as essentially reversing the doctrines of the Jackson Resolutions.

It is true, that Mr. Crockett's resolutions were not passed, and were not adopted with the same formality that attended the Jackson Resolutions, as these passed through all the formalities that attend the passage of a law, and were signed by the Governor, and hence many have supposed they were of more binding efficacy than resolutions passed by the House of Representatives, subsequently. Except the fifth, they are still, however, but expressive of the opinions of the body that adopted them, on abstract questions, and any subsequent expression of opinion by a body coming fresh from the people, of course, supersedes them, as being a later expression of the views of the people of the State. The fifth of that series contains a direct pledge to do a certain thing, on the happening of a certain contingency; and yet that certain thing is uncertain and indefinite in its character, though strongly leaning toward open resistance to the authority of the Government of the United States. It is for this reason that the fifth at least, of these resolutions ought to be repealed, whenever a sufficient majority can be had in that body to do so. The Whigs cannot be true to themselves unless they do so if practicable. The Journal says that it would be "placing the South in a false position" to repeal those resolutions;—and what is the position of the South, pray? Is it a position of antagonism to the General Government? And if so, who placed her there? Surely Missouri had no hand in assigning to the South either this, or any other doubtful or unpleasant position. But the Legislature of Missouri, that adopted the Jackson Resolutions, did not in sustaining her, not only in any position she might then have assumed, but that she might thereafter assume. It is now due to Missouri that she should correct this error, by repealing the measure by which she was placed in this unnatural and anti-National position. [Louisiana Record.]

We find so little in the above to which we can object, that we copy it in full, offering some comments. The Record says:—"And what is the position of the South, pray? Is it a position of antagonism to the General Government?" We reply that this is the very question in dispute. Our own opinion is that she is in no position of antagonism to the General Government, but that she was in a position of antagonism to the North, and placed there by the North herself. The movement in favor of the Wilmot Proviso was wholly sectional, and if met at all, the opposition must be sectional; and such opposition, to be effective, must be united and firm. This, however, does not necessarily presuppose nullification, as there are constitutional means of opposing the passage of such laws. We said it would be "placing Missouri in a false position towards her sister States of the South," to repeal the resolutions. It would be equivalent to proclaiming that Missouri will not "co-operate" with the slaveholding States in "such measures as may be deemed necessary for our mutual protection against the encroachments of Northern fanaticism"—a declaration which might reasonably be considered unequal for and unnecessary, even if our State were determined to stand neutral, or to "co-operate" with the North in all cases where the two sections might occupy antagonistic positions.

We stated in the article referred to in the Record, that we had no intention of discussing the principles contained in the Jackson Resolutions, the subject not seeming to be of sufficient importance; but, as the Editor of the Record seems to have taken up the idea that we favor all the positions laid down in the Resolutions, we will briefly review them, as it is somewhat disagreeable to be so entirely misunderstood.

The first resolution declares that Congress has no power to legislate on the subject of slavery so as to affect the institution in the States, the District of Columbia, or the Territories. We fully concur in the opinion that Congress has no power to legislate upon the subject within the States; but with regard to the District of Columbia and the Territories, we must confess the questions are too abstruse and complicated for our limited knowledge. That the Wilmot Proviso, as urged in the second resolution, would be "calculated to alienate one portion of the Union from another, and tend ultimately to disunion," we presume will hardly be denied at this stage of our national experience. The third resolution was a fair and honorable offer. The famous Fifth Resolution, the one all the fuss is about, reads as follows:

5. That in the event of the passage of any act by Congress conflicting with the principles herein expressed, Missouri will be found in hearty co-operation with the slaveholding States in such measures as may be deemed necessary for our mutual protection against the encroachments of Northern fanaticism.

As remarked by the Record, the resolution is "uncertain and indefinite in its character;" we therefore feel at liberty to give it such a construction as we think will show that it ought to remain unreppealed:—Congress might pass the Wilmot Proviso; if this had been done it would have been in opposition to the wishes of the entire South; by many considered "one of a series of encroachments to which it would be dishonorable and dangerous longer to submit; the originators of the resolutions contemplated the passage of the Wilmot Proviso and legislation upon slavery in the District of Columbia, as encroachments on Southern rights. They might entertain that opinion without lessening the force of the warning they uttered. It was better that this expression of opinion, supported and endorsed as it was by the Democracy, before Benton's appeal—then as now the majority of the State—should come before than after the passage of the measures against which they were directed. Then let them remain as a warning, for the danger is not past, and will not be till the South turns her attention to nullification as a substitute for extension of territory. Nor do we on our part hesitate to express the fear that the Wilmot Proviso might be followed at some future time, when the North may have become much stronger, by an attempt to abolish slavery in the States; and then indeed must the South come to her feet, for the General Government will have started out of its sphere on a course woful to the South and woful to the whole country. Viewing the question as above set forth, we agree with the Legislature when it virtually says:—We must protect our country against such disastrous laws; no Southern State can do it singly; therefore we must "co-operate" with each other in "such measures as may be deemed necessary," &amp;c. Now ought not Missouri to "co-operate" with her sister States of the South, on the slavery question, so long as they keep themselves within constitutional bounds? But, some say, South Carolina was threatening secession and nullification, and this co-operation was pledged to her. We beg these gentlemen to recollect that South Carolina is not the "South," by a jugfull. Besides, these Jackson Resolutions were in response to certain resolutions sent to our Legislature by Virginia and Florida. If those resolutions contained any nullification or secession sentiments, we presume the Virginia and Florida resolutions would have been long ago and often passed before the public by Col. Benton and the Benton papers, to show the treacherable nature of the "co-operation" asked of Missouri, and to which she had responded eye.

By arrival of the Washington at New York, September 1st, it is learned that cotton is animated. Sales for three days, 38,000 bales at an advance of 1-8d, with great speculative demand. Oats and flour advanced. Wheat is most seriously injured by blight in England and Ireland, and the probability is that Great Britain will require large importations of food from foreign countries.

FREE NEGROES.—In Lafayette county, recently, a public meeting was held, and a committee appointed, to notify all free negroes in the county, without the necessary license, to leave within ten days; and requesting the County Judges to grant no more licenses.

MURDER ON THE PLAINS.—A Mr. Engler, of Cape Girardeau, together with his Company, were recently massacred on the Plains by the Indians. They were all killed and scalped, except Engler's wife, who was taken prisoner; and the oxen and contents of the wagon were robbed.

PRACTICE FOR CONGRESS.—Geo. D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, has been called upon to become a candidate for Congress.

A great and enthusiastic Scott meeting was recently held at Cleveland, Ohio.

It is thought that John S. Wells will be elected to the U. S. Senate to succeed John P. Hale.

Received—Blackwood's Magazine for August—a splendid number. Price only \$3 a year.—Address Leonard Scott &amp; Co., New York.

New cotton has been received in Memphis.

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

In the North, where Internal Improvements are popular, it is Democratic to be in their favor; in the South, where they are unpopular, it is Democratic to oppose them; though sometimes a Democrat can be found in the North, with daring enough to unmask his party. Col. McClelland, a Democrat, recently declared in a speech at Shawneetown, that the scheme for improving Western rivers and harbors are "wild and visionary;" and that "Frank Pierce would veto any such bills." Western Democrats, do you hear that? Do you not perceive that if you elect this man President you will catch a tartar? Are you reckless enough of Western interests to vote for him?

The West has been anxiously working for, looking for, and hoping for, the passage of the River and Harbor Bill. There were important interests concerned; there was the protection of human life and the facilitating of commerce and consequently general prosperity throughout the West, to be influenced in an eminent degree, by the success or failure of their efforts in this respect. Well, at last it passes; now let us glance at this vote on the River and Harbor Bill, and see who were its friends. On the passage of the bill in the House, the vote stood: 103 ayes, 75 nays. The Whig vote was 70 ayes and 5 nays; the Democratic vote 70 nays and 33 ayes. In the Senate, on the 24th inst., the amendments made in committee of the Whole, were concurred in. These amendments appropriate \$90,000 for the Mississippi; \$90,000 for the Ohio; and \$40,000 each, for the Arkansas and Missouri rivers; and \$150,000 for the purchase of snag-boats, dredging machines, &amp;c., for these rivers. They also make an appropriation for a survey of the Falls of the Ohio, further amended by the Senate so as to provide for an estimate for enlarging the Louisville Canal; another appropriation was for a break-water at Waukegan. In the Senate, the vote on the bill as amended, was 35 ayes, 23 nays; all but 2 of the negative votes being Democratic, and the Whig affirmative vote carrying the measure.

How many more such votes will be required to convince Western Democrats that their party is inimical to Western interests, and that their true and practical friends are the Whigs?

On the 23rd of January, 1852, Gen. Pierce made a speech at Bradford, N. H., in which he denounced the improvement of rivers and harbors by the General Government, as being Federal policy; and charged that Messrs. Hale and Tuohy were justly chargeable with Federal sympathies, for supporting these "Federal," abominable, anti-Democratic acts in Congress. You, Democrats, who live on the borders of our Western rivers, behold the champion of your interests! Your candidate for the Presidency, if elected, will, if in his power, cripple your commerce directly, and through that indirectly, but very injuriously affect agriculture and every branch of industry and trade. If you vote for him, and he should be elected, you must take your share of the responsibility for the result. Pierce pointedly affirmed in the speech alluded to above, that no person elected to Congress as a Democrat from New Hampshire, had ever supported any measure for those purposes. In that speech he appeared to attach great importance to the subject of Internal Improvements by the General Government, and his remarks throughout were characterized by undying hostility to them. The West has grown strong enough to rebuke this marked contempt for her welfare—we hope she will do so.

LARGE REWARD.—It will be apparent upon reading the communication in another column, that Leer &amp; Arbogast are determined to find out who wrote the poetry!

HAWES &amp; ARMSTRONG.—Have replenished their stock of goods. Every person speaks highly of their assortment as unusually well selected. It is very large, and the only lot of new Fall and Winter Goods, we believe, now in this market. See advertisement.

TO SAVE LABOR AND MONEY.—Read the advertisement of Woolman &amp; Fuller.

A. W. Simpson, Esq., has withdrawn from the Editorial charge of the Booneville Observer.

We have received the Governor's Message, but too late for this number. The following paragraph in the Message is rather important to the two railroad companies:

It is an undeniable proposition that these lands do not belong to the respective railroad companies, but are vested in the State of Missouri, and to be subject to the disposal of the Legislature.

BANK DIRECTOR.—N. P. KUNDEL, Esq., formerly Director in the Branch Bank at Palmyra, has been recently appointed to the same office by Governor King, and will immediately enter on his duties. From the satisfactory manner in which Mr. Kundel has heretofore discharged the duties of this office, his appointment will not be regretted by either party—as the Whigs had to expect that some Democrat would be the appointee.

BELLIGERENT.—Senators Mason and Brooke from the Committee on Foreign Relations, have reported Resolutions informing Mexico that our Government will protect its citizens, even at the hazard of a rupture between the two Governments. Mexico is withholding the possession and privileges rightly belonging to the American holders of the right of way in Tehuantepec.

St. Louis Market.—Last August was the most inactive in point of trade, known at the same season, for years.

Cruelty to Animals.—A negro man, a dray driver, was fined \$25 in St. Louis, last week, for cruelty to his horse.

## MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

On the 30th ult., the Senate was called to order at 3 o'clock, P. M., Lieut. Gov. Price in the Chair. The officers, whose names we gave last week, were elected for the 17th General Assembly, so that they will hold their offices through the regular session.

In the House, Mr. Stevenson offered a resolution that when the House is organized, it shall be for the 17th General Assembly, which was on motion of Mr. Hunter laid on the table.—We have already given the fourth ballot for speaker. On the 1st inst., the Anties nominated Jackson, in open defiance of the Benton men. Simms was the Benton candidate. There seemed to be so little hope of organizing, that the Whigs spoke of going for immediate adjournment, sine die. In the House, on the day previous, Geo. W. Houston was appointed assistant Clerk, pro tem.

For speaker, the vote on the nineteenth ballot stood:—Simms, 43; Woodson, 38; Aceoche, 30; Hunter, 9; Marvin, 4; Jackson, 1. Upon taking this ballot the House adjourned till the next morning.

In the Senate, on the seventh ballot, Mr. Kerr was elected enrolling Clerk. Mr. Brooking offered a concurrent resolution, confining the business of the present session to the matters contained in the Governor's proclamation, and the immediate wants of the Legislature. Laid on the table. Adjourned.

In the House, Jackson's name for speaker, was withdrawn after the twenty-sixth ballot.—The following is the vote on the thirtieth ballot:—Simms, 41; Woodson, 39; Aceoche, 35; Hunter, 2; Marvin, 6; Marrow, 1; Kelly, 1.

At night the Anties and Bentons held separate caucuses. Afterwards a Democratic Union caucus was held. Left off where they began, or worse. In this caucus the Benton men declared they would not vote for any one who had voted for Geyer, even if nominated by the caucus. The Anties retorted sharply. They would never support a man who would support Benton for the Senate in 1854. The Anti-Benton men insisted on the Jefferson City Platform. C. Jackson and Stewart sustained the Jackson Resolutions warmly. There was more bitterness on both sides than ever. The caucus finally adjourned sine die without any resolutions or nominations.

In the House, on the 2d, Mr. Holden, of Jackson county, put in nomination for speaker, Mr. Marvin, of Henry. Kelly withdrew the nomination of Simms. This was previous to the thirty-first ballot, which was—for Marvin (B.) 43; Woodson (W.) 38; Aceoche (A.B.) 36; Kelly (B.) 7; Hunter (A.B.) 2. The following is the vote on the thirty-eighth ballot:—Marvin 41; Woodson 38; Aceoche 32; Kelly 4; Hunter 2; and Rollins (A.B.) 1.—The House then adjourned.

On the morning of the 3d, Marvin was withdrawn, and Mr. Stevenson nominated Blair, of St. Louis for Speaker. The thirty-ninth ballot resulted as follows:—Blair (B.) 29; Woodson 37; Aceoche 42; Kelly 12; Hunter 2.

The St. Louis Intelligencer says:

Mr. Blair was withdrawn, and Mr. Halliburton nominated Col. Kelly. An exciting debate arose between Messrs. Stevenson, McAfee, McCombs, Hunter, Blair and Jackson. McAfee denounced the Bentonites as disorganizers, and was particularly severe upon Simms and Blair. McCombs replied and retorted upon the Anties as the cause of the split in the Democratic ranks. Mr. Blair followed up the debate by charging the Anties with requiring a test that the other side could not take, and that in making this test they divided the party and were responsible for the delay in organizing.

Jackson replied at some length, in which he denounced the Benton party as deserters from the Baltimore and Jefferson City Platform, and endeavoring to renew the agitation of the slavery questions, by calling up the repeal of the Jackson Resolutions.

The debate was further continued by Stevenson, Blair, Pipkin and Jackson.

Blair, in his reply, avowed himself a Free-soiler, and explained what he meant by the term. He did not mean the term as applied to the advocates of abolitionists, but as applied to those who claimed the power of Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories. He also charged Pipkin as misrepresenting his constituents.

Pipkin replied, denying the charge, and retorting upon Blair.

The House adjourned.

The following is the result of the fortieth ballot—taken at the opening of the afternoon session:—Aceoche (A. B.) 45; Hunter (A. B.) 2. The forty-third ballot stood:—Kelly 46; Aceoche 41; Woodson 37; Hunter 2; Marvin 1. House adjourned.

Senate adjourned without doing any business.

CONGRESS.—The Post Route Bill, the Army and Navy Bill, and the Post Office Appropriation Bill have been passed. Both Houses suspended the rule prohibiting bills being signed by the President on the last day of the session.

August Election, 1852.

Official returns from the Secretary's office for State officers have been received. The following is the vote for Governor:—For Sterling Price, 46,222; for James Winston, 36,732.

RAILROADS.

The track of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has been laid as far as one hundred and twenty-five miles west of Cumberland. The number of trains arriving and departing at Schenectady, New York, is fifty-four, of which forty-nine are passenger. The Alton and Springfield Railroad, which was but in embryo, eighteen months ago, is to have the iron horse placed on its track this week. This road is seventy-five miles long.

POSTMASTER GENERAL.—Solomon D. Hubbard, of Connecticut, has been confirmed as Postmaster General, to succeed Mr. Hall, who is confirmed as Judge Conklin's successor in the Northern District of New York.

## A FAMILY MUSS.

On the side of "Holiday's Hill" there is a small house, occupied by an indefinite number of very large families, chiefly composed of Dutch, Irish, Scotch, Americans, English, &amp;c. The paternal head of one of these families took it into his head on Tuesday, to take holy-day, and with this laudible intention, he left his work at an early hour in the day, and depositing a large "brick" carefully in his hat, he cleared for his "highland home." After arriving without damage at his journey's end, the idea struck him that he was very much in want of exercise; and that the said house full of humanity, was in the same fix, so, procuring himself a good stout cudgel, he commenced thumping the heads of his astounded neighbors promiscuously; and the way the gentleman made the "furriners" fly around was decidedly amusing. After diverting himself in this manner until he felt that his health was greatly improved, and also feeling somewhat fatigued from his patriotic exertions, he came down in town to rest himself.

When he thought his limbs sufficiently recruited, he laid in another "brick," and about supper time, returned to the scene of his labors. This time, he commenced on his wife, and after administering to her a sound beating, he took his stick and leveled a fellow lodger, and while waiting for the fallen gentleman to regain his perpendicular, he was amusing himself by tapping over the women and children, when Marshal Hawkins "grabbed" the unlucky offender, and marched him off to the calaboose, and one of his female victims, groaning under the effects of his harsh discipline, expressed it as her wish that —

"If ye give yer pit' him thar, I hope ye'll hold 'im tight. Ooh! he's the dreadfullest man I ever see. Oh, me, I've scarce to death, I-as, an' I'll never git over it in the worl'." Ooh! the bloody divil!"

We managed to hear that much above the din that assailed our ears on every side. We then decamped. The above is a "striking" example of what a man can do, when he's "half seas over."

Yours,  
W. EPAMONDAS ARABASTOS PERKINS.

## OUR RAILROAD.

The engineer now locating the first section of twenty-five miles of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, expects to complete his labors in about two weeks. He started at the river. The road will not probably require much grading, or diverge much from a straight line.

Scott in Pennsylvania.—The Democracy are going over to Scott by scores in Pennsylvania.

JEWELRY.—Mr. Wm. Cohen has just received at the City Jewelry Store, a lot of Finger Rings, Ear Rings, and Breast-Pins. Among this new arrival are some Carnelian Rings.

FURNITURE CAR.—We noticed a furniture car in the street the other day—a very handsome one, belonging to Mr. Lee Elgin.

ARKANSAS ELECTIONS.—In the Legislature, the Democratic majority is thirty-two, on joint Ballot. Gen. Conway elected Governor by about 3,500 majority.

CRIME.—Robberies, murders and assassinations are of almost daily occurrence in Cuba. There is great excitement in relation to the publication of revolutionary documents. The Government has announced that all persons convicted of being the authors of these publications shall be put to death.

Murder.—A negro was arrested in St. Charles county, recently, for murdering another negro. He first beat out his brains with a club, and afterwards shot him with a pistol.

State Census.—Mr. D. F. Jackson is now taking the census of Hannibal. We will give the results in the city and county, as soon as obtained.

Something wrong.—The jail at St. Charles, in this State, is filled with prisoners.

Important to Hoop Dealers.—The steamboat bill, which has just passed Congress and become a law, provides that no hemp shall be carried unless the bales are compactly pressed and well covered. The penalty for violating this provision is one hundred dollars for each offence.

Fugitive Slave Law.—Some time ago, Mr. Sumner, Senator from Massachusetts, introduced a resolution against the Fugitive Slave Law, which received four votes (Hale, Chase, Wade and Sumner) to forty-seven against it.

River and Harbor Bill.—The final passage of this bill is announced in a dispatch of the 30th ult., which states at the same time, that the bill appropriates \$36,000 for the improvement of the Illinois river.

New Cigar and Tobacco Store.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that "Turner's Empire Cigar Store" has been opened one door south of the corner of Hill, on Main Street. We can cheerfully recommend the establishment to those who like to buy good articles at low prices.

The Governor has appointed Henry F. Gary, of Boone, Circuit Attorney, for the Second Judicial Circuit, in place of Charles H. Hardin, resigned.

Death of a Murderer.—James F. Cassidy died recently in the penitentiary at Jefferson City, while in confinement for murder.

Kossuth.—They treat Kossuth with silent contempt in England; the London papers not noticing his arrival or departure at all, and the Liverpool papers barely noticing these acts as being performed by one Alexander Smith; for that is the name the rascal assumed when he left New York, in debt to a woman for his board!

Gold.—The yield of gold in Australia seems to go beyond the most extravagant calculations.

## THE STEAMBOAT BILL A LAW.

A bill has passed Congress entitled a "1 for the better protection of human life." The object is to prevent, as far as possible, accidents from fire, caused by heated iron, or explosive or burning fluids, or hemp. Besides careful regulations relating to the construction of the boat, every steam vessel is to have three forcing pumps with hose, and one or more life boats.—Every vessel shall have a life preserver and float for each passenger, and 25 fire buckets and five axes; the number of buckets and axes to be increased for large vessels. Regulations are also made in relation to the inspection of hulls and machinery, and the competency of engineers and pilots. Engineers and pilots, before entering on their duty, shall make oath before the inspector to perform it faithfully and honestly. If the Engineer allows the water to fall below three inches above the flue, by the connivance, or otherwise, of the master, the latter, and also the engineer, shall be liable to a fine of \$100.

A meeting was called last Thursday Evening, to consider the propriety of giving the Railroad Company the right of way to the river. After some debate the further consideration of the action of the City Council granting them the right of way was postponed to a future meeting. No apprehension need be entertained that the Council will be instructed to rescind their resolution.

Death in Jail.—A man named Jackson Petty died in the St. Louis jail last week. He was in confinement for larceny.

Handsome speculation.—Mr. Newton, of Cooper's company, Mo., recently started from home with 2,500 head of sheep, which he drove over the plains to California. At Salt Lake he sheared them, and sold the wool for \$2,500, and on reaching California, with 2,000 of them in good condition, was offered \$36,000 for the lot, or \$18 per head, which he refused, being sure of higher prices.

Typographical Errors.—In the communication of our Upper Mississippi correspondent, last week, occurred a number of typographical errors, which we deem it proper to notice in justice to the writer. In a notice of the new Livestock on Main street, we said it was one hundred and eighty-two and a half feet deep. We should have said one hundred and forty-two and a half.

Crime in St. Louis.—The jail commitments for murder, during the month of August, were six. Some men seem to be, like dogs, inclined to go mad in warm weather.

Struck by Lightning.—A curious story is told of a man in Michigan who was recently struck by lightning, which considerably singed the hair of his head, burnt a whisker completely off his cheek, blistered his neck and back, and tore open the lower part of his boot upon one of his feet, leaving him for dead. By active exertions on the part of his friends, he was completely restored.

Free Trade.

Nine iron furnaces are advertised to be sold in Pennsylvania—the effect of free trade—all in Clarion county—making in all twenty-three furnaces sold in that county by the sheriff, within a year. The Clarion county Register advertises seven columns of sheriff sales. Besides the furnaces and furnace property, nearly all the seven columns are taken up with grist mills saw mills, fulling and other mills—showing that the whole industry of the country is affected by the disasters to the furnaces.

LARGE SUPERIOR.

The surface of Lake Superior is 620 feet above, while its bed sinks far below the level of the Atlantic ocean. A correspondent of the St. Louis News says: "Its waters resemble those of the ocean in crystal clearness, and are so cold, even in midsummer, that the sturdiest man could not live in them over a quarter of an hour. Their temperature six or eight feet below the surface, is not far above the freezing point, and water taken from that depth freezes as cool as common ice water."

You will please insert this card in your paper.

A Reward of 500 cigars for the man, woman or child, wise man or wild man, simpleton or anything of the kind; the above reward is offered to any one who will this modern Lord Byron find.

Who scribbled a piece of would-be poetry in the Tri-Weekly Messenger of Tuesday last. Our reward cigars are a lot of Missouri tobacco, just received from the country, for a dead horse, or in other words, a bad debt. We think Mr. Barnum will give a handsome price for this Lord Byron, with his poetry posted on his forehead.

Yours respectfully,  
LEER & ARBOGAST.

THE GARDINER CLAIM.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were introduced in the House of Representatives, and agreed to:

Whereas, a strong suspicion rests upon the public mind that fraudulent claims have been allowed by the late Mexican claim commission, with one of which it is suspected that Thomas Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury, has been improperly connected; Therefore—

Resolved, That a committee consisting of five members of this House, be appointed by the Speaker to investigate all the facts touching the connection of the said Thomas Corwin, the present Secretary of the Treasury, with the said Gardiner claim; what fee, if any, he was to receive for his services as agent or counsel for said Gardiner; what interest, if any, other than his fee he purchased and held, either directly or indirectly in said claim, and the amount paid, or stipulated to be paid therefor, and conditions of such purchase; at what time he ceased to act as the counsel or agent of said Gardiner; to whom and for what consideration he disposed of his fee interest; to whom and for what consideration he disposed of his one-fourth interest in said claim.

Resolved, further, That said committee have power to send for persons and papers.